Rhode Island Historical Society Collections

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THE CHINESE JUNK KE YING WHICH VISITED PROVIDENCE IN 1847. (*See page 5*)

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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLLECTIONS

Vol. XXVII JANUARY, 1934 No. 1

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The Society assumes no responsibility for the statements or the opinions of contributors.

On a German Regiment Stationed at Newport

By HILMAR H. WEBER, PH.D.

The troops of the German allies of Great Britain, during the American War of Independence, which are persistently misnamed the Hessian Mercenaries (being neither mercenaries, nor all Hessians), have been unkindly treated by fate. They were listed in the Declaration of Independence among the grievances of the Colonies; they were denounced in scathing terms by Schiller; and they have finally suffered from the altered attitude of mind that accompanied the change in the whole military system a few decades after their activity.

Soldiering in the seventeenth and eighteenth century was so wholly a paid profession, that it mattered little to the private soldier, and scarcely any more to an officer, in the

army of what country he served. Rulers were especially eager to fill up the ranks of their forces with foreigners, and thereby conserve the human resources of their own state. Under these conditions it was not expected that a man should enter upon a campaign out of motives of patriotism or devotion to his native soil. He fought for a given state because he had voluntarily entered its army, and he was as little concerned with the reasons that caused this state to take up arms, as he was with the motives of the opponent.

Armies in the eighteenth century were small and costly, and on the outbreak of a war, there was a general seeking of allies who might be willing to put a few carefully trained regiments at ones disposal. Often the only return that could be given was subsidies, since a share of conquered territory would have had no value to a small state. There is one additional feature that made the use of auxiliary, or as they were called "subsidy", troops very natural in the case of the American War of Independence: it was regarded in Europe as a rebellion, and no stigma attaches in suppressing it.

It is interesting, to the historian, to find in the army registers of the different states involved, mention of service in North America. The Prussian Army Register for 1806 records such service for one of the regiments. As Prussia did not furnish any troops to England and, in fact, Frederick the Great was a firm friend of the Colonies, we might be surprised at this mention of service in America, till we saw that it was only in 1792 that the Regiment became Prussian, it having previously been in the service of the Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth.

The history of Ansbach and Bayreuth is extremely complicated. In brief, these two principalities formed the domains of the Hohenzollern family before they became Margraves and Electors of Brandenburg. These two principalities, situated in Southern Germany remained separate practically all the time, and were ruled by the cadet branches. In 1761 Friedrich Christian, the last Margrave of Bayreuth, died, and the Margrave of Ansbach now ruled

over both principalities. In 1791 he abdicated in favor of his kinsman, the Elector of Brandenburg, King of Prussia. It was on this occasion that the two regiments, known to students of the American Revolution as the Ansbach Regiment and the Bayreuth Regiment (which names show that the dominions of the Margrave of Ansbach consisted of two parts recently joined) were taken over, combined into a single regiment, into the Prussian service.

With these facts in mind, we can now turn to the entry itself which is to be found on pages 145 and 146 of:
Stammliste aller Regimenter und Corps der Königlich-Preussischen Armee. Für das Jahr 1806. Berlin, 1806. Zum Besten der Militär-Erziehungs-Anstalten. In Commission der Himburgschen Buchhandlung.

In translation it reads as follows:

No. 56 Regiment Graf Tauentzien
(Franconian Inspection)

Garrison: Neuenkirchen near Baireuth; Culmbach (Grenadiers); Crailsheim (third battalion).

Uniform: Scarlet cuff-facings, revers, and collars. Officers have narrow silver lace around the rims of the hat, convex silver buttons, and silver aguilettes.

Recruiting District: Formerly the entire principality of Ansbach, with all cities situated therein, amounting to 36262 hearths, constituted the recruiting district, and furnished the recruits of four squadrons of the Hussar Battalion von Bila. The dispositions for the new district are still to be made.

Origin: This regiment was formed in 1794, in Mainz, out of the former Margravial regiment: Voit von Salzburg[1], von Reizenstein, and the Grenadier Battalion von Beust[2].

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[1]Voit von Salzburg was colonel of the Regiment Bayreuth at the time of the surrender at Yorktown.

[2]von Beust was major in the Regiment Ansbach at the same time.

Campaigns: In the service of the Margrave of Ansbach, the Regiments von Voit and von Reizenstein took part in the American war as subsidy troops of England, from 1777 to 1783. In 1777 they took part in the expedition of General Clinton on the North River, and the Grenadiers participated in the storming of Fort Montgomery. Further they helped effect the opening of the Delaware. In 1778 they were in Newport, and after the relieving of the siege, they took part in the pursuit of the enemy and in the action of Turkey-Hill. In 1780 they fought in the action at Springfield on the Jersey. In 1781 they were under Lord Cornwallis in the fortified and besieged camp at Yorktown, sharing the fate of the Corps, and remained as prisoners of war in Virginia.

In 1788 the Grenadier Battalion von Beust and the Regiment von Reizenstein served as garrison of Nimwegen as Dutch subsidy troops. In 1792 they entered the Royal[3] service, and participated in the campaign of 1793 with the Dutch Army. They were present at the blockade of Breda, participated in the attack of Muschin, during the battle of Famars, as vanguard of the Dutch Corps; they defended Lanoy in Flanders for twelve weeks against many threatened attacks and a formal assault with heavy artillery. They were present at the blockade of Maubeuge, and shared notably in the defence of the Bois de Tilleul. In 1794 they were transferred to the Army of the Rhine, where they remained as defence for the Line of Demarcation till November 1795, and then returned to their garrison[4].

Commanders:

1794 Major General von Reizenstein, died.
1795 Colonel von Laurens, died a major general in 1803.
1804 Major General Count von Tauentzien.

[3]This means, of course, Prussian service.

[4]The regiment was disbanded in 1806 or 1807.

The Chinese Junk Ke Ying at Providence

By Howard M. Chapin

Miss Caroline Hazard recently presented to the Society an undated broadside bearing the picture of a Chinese junk. This junk has been identified as the *Keying*. According to information supplied by the Peabody Museum of Salem: "She sailed from Hong Kong, Dec. 6, 1846, and was off the Cape of Good Hope 114 days out. Seventeen days later she arrived at St. Helena, where she remained for some time. From there she went to New York and then around to Boston. She sailed from Boston for London on Feb. 17, 1848."

A search through Rhode Island newspapers disclosed several items showing that she arrived at Newport October 24, reached Providence on Nov. 2, sailed for Fall River on Nov. 12, and reached Boston Nov. 20.

The *Keying* was in New York in September 1847 and the following item appeared in the *Providence Journal*[1] of September 6, 1847.

"THE JUNKETING OF THE JUNKETEERS.—

"The seven Chinamen, of the crew of the Keying, Capt. Kellett, were examined at the Special Sessions yesterday, and discharged. So far as the reports in the morning papers are to be relied upon, it would seem that the crew had become dissatisfied with their long detention from their 'own, their native land,' and sought by force to induce the captain to fulfill a contract made with them, to the effect that the voyage was to be limited to eight months, at eight dollars per month wages.

[1]Also in *The Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* of the same date.

CHINESE JUNK.

The greatest curiosity ever exhibited in this city, may now be seen at

FOX POINT WHARF, FOR A FEW DAYS.

This is, probably, the only opportunity that will ever be offered to our citizens of viewing this *great wonder of the Western World.*

The Junk is a perfect model of Chinese ship building 2000 years since. ☞ *Admission* 25 *cents.*
Open for exhibition, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M.

From original recently presented to this Society by Miss Caroline Hazard.

"The men complained that they rarely saw the captain, but at length finding him with the mate in Castle Garden, they gathered around the two, disputes arose, and blows followed. The prisoners allege that the mate struck the first blow, whereas the mate and captain both testified that the assault commenced on the part of the prisoners. That the crew had beaten the mate and otherwise acted riotously, appears plainly enough; but probably there was much difficulty in clearly comprehending the whole case, and the Court inclining to a merciful view of their conduct, discharged the offenders. How far this decision will affect the contract with the entire crew is a question in which the captain, we presume, will be somewhat interested. The agreement, as translated by Mr. Williams, is as follows. It was about six inches long and four wide, and written in Chinese on pink rice paper.

" 'This is to be a true testimony about going on a foreign seas. This man is from Chow Chow. There is now an English country's captain, who has set up a voyage in a vessel called the Keying. This is to request men to go on a foreign ocean from Hong Kong. The limit of the voyage is eight months, at $8 per month.

" 'That when they get to the end of the voyage if they wish they can return home—the captain shall provide them with a good ship and pay all expenses. As they can't give security, they form themselves into a brethern 25 in all. They are not to run away or steal anything from the vessel. The contract is understood in the shop Meekin; and is clearly and fully understood by the captain, and he take this to be our contract. Dated on the 26th of the year of the Emperor Taou-Kwang, (August, 1826[2], of our year).' *N. Y. Com. Adv.*"

The *Newport Mercury of* October 30 contains these two items:

"Arrived. Sunday, Oct. 24. Chinese Junk, fm New York for Boston."

[2]Misprint in newspaper for 1846.

"The Chinese Junk—This outlandish craft arrived in our harbor on Sunday last from New York, on her way to Boston. Since her arrival she has been exhibited for several days to the public at 25 cents each, but does not appear to have excited much curiosity, and the number of visitors are said to be small."

The *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* (Providence), in its issue of October 28, quoting from the *Newport News*, said:

"The Junk—Ten of the hands belonging on board the Junk, who had received about a month's wages in advance, took a boat from her yesterday morning and came ashore, landing at Long Wharf, and immediately made tracks out of town. Officer Smith was put on track of them, and succeeded in arresting two of them, who are now locked up. The others took 'leg bail for security,' and their whereabouts has not as yet been ascertained."

The *Providence Journal*[3] of October 28, reports:

"The Chinese Junk—We understand that the Junk has cleared at Newport for Providence," but in the Nov. 1 issue:

"The Junk—We were misinformed when we supposed the Junk had cleared at Newport for Providence."

The *Providence Journal* of Nov. 2, informs us:

"The Junk is coming to Providence after all. She is expected to be at Fox Point Wharf, ready for exhibition, to morrow morning. The Perry is to tow her up to-day."

The *Newport Mercury* of November 6 tells us:

"The Junk was towed to Providence on Monday night last by the steamer Perry."

The *Republican Herald* of Providence in the issue of November 6, records the arrival on Tuesday, Nov. 2, of "Chinese Junk Keying, Kellett, from Newport, in tow of

[3]Also in *The Manufacturers and Farmers Journal.*

the steamer Perry" and also contains the following news item:

"CHINESE JUNK — This specimen of oriental naval architecture is attracting crowds of visitors, and it is indeed worthy of a minute examination. To view the exterior of this misshapen ship is worth more than a journey to Fox Point, and that gratification may be had for the mere walk, "without money and without price." But it becomes a much greater curiosity to examine the interior, with the advantage of the explanations which will be given by the Captain or some of his intelligent officers and assistants. We enjoyed that treat last Wednesday, and recommend to all our readers not to suffer this opportunity to pass of examining this very extraordinary vessel, it is probably constructed on the model of marine craft used thousands of years ago, as far back perhaps as the Trojan war, and not unlike the one in which Aeneas visited Carthage to make love to and desert the widow Dido."

The *Providence Journal* of November 3 contains three items in regard to the arrival of the much heralded Junk.

The *Marine Intelligence* records her arrival on November 2 and an advertisement and news item[4] appear on the same page.

The advertisement reads:

"CHINESE JUNK

"The Wonder of the Western World is now exhibiting at Fox Point wharf, where she will remain for three days only. We would advise those who wish to see this great curiosity—for they will never have the chance of seeing another in these waters—to proceed on board at once.

"Hours of exhibition from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.

"Admission 25 cts."

The news item reads:

[4]Also in *The Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* of Nov. 4.

"The Junk will be open for exhibition this morning at 9 o'clock. We cannot add any thing to the description that has already been published. She is a wonder of this Western World; and this is the only opportunity our citizens will ever have of seeing her. There are three native Chinaman on board of her,—a mandarin[5], an artist, (several specimens of whose paintings may be seen on board,) and a young lad. The Junk lies at Fox Point Wharf."

The *Daily Evening Transcript* contained three news items in regard to the junk.

On November 2 "The Chinese Junk has arrived and will be open for exhibition, to-morrow, at Fox Point Wharf. She is a queer looking craft and no mistake. We heard one of the "outside barbarians" who was looking at her this morning, say, "well she's a curious curiosity, anyway". The captain assures us that there is not the slightest occasion for tying up favorite dogs during the stay of the Junk, for the dog-eaters have been sent home."

On November 5, "Yesterday we visited this truly wonderful wonder of the world, and to our astonishment found a Museum on board. Indeed it would well repay our warfare genius if only to see the arms used during the late war with the English. To those fond of music their singular instruments all can be seen;—in fact a little of everything contained in that magnificent country. The vessel herself is to the beholder a great wonder—being totally different from any of our ships. Instead of iron cables and anchors, wood is substituted.—

"A curious Chinese dog is also on board, which opens its mouth to allow visitors to see that the inside of the mouth and tongue is of the same color as its coat[6]. Go every person

[5]Mr. W. H. Everest contributes two notes on this mandarin. According to the *Edinburgh Review* the mandarin was "Hesing, a mandarin of the fifth class, whose distinctive mark is a crystal button on top of his cap." The *New York Morning Courier* of July 13 says that he was *Eesing*, a mandarin of the *second* class "who at home ranks as Earls do in England."

[6]Probably a black chow.

must, for we are assured they will never regret paying 25 cents.

"The Junk will remain open a few days more to allow our citizens a fair chance of seeing her."

On November 12, "The Chinese dog, belonging to the Junk, ran away on Tuesday, and wandered over into Seekonk. Mrs. Smith was on board at the time and hearing the loss, exclaimed "he's a misfortunate and foolish creeter to wander away from his friends. What in airth he'll do I don't see, for he don't understand a word of English." And the old lady offered the mandarin a punch of snuff."

The Transcript of Nov. 9 tells us:

"The Chinese Junk stays here until Thursday next.[7] About 6000 persons have visited her during the short time she has been opened for exhibition."

The *Transcript's* Marine Intelligence on Nov. 12 records:

"Cleared—Chinese Junk, Lane, Fall River, and dropped below, she is to be towed by the steamer Perry," and the *Journal* of Nov. 13, in its Marine Intelligence under date of Friday Nov. 12 says "Sailed—Chinese Junk Keying, Fall River, (in tow of steamer Perry)."

The *Transcript* of November 17, reported:

"The Chinese Junk—The Holmes' Hole correspondent of the Merchant's Exchange, under date of Monday[8] afternoon, says: 'Passed by Chinese Junk Keying, in tow of the steamer R. B. Forbes'. So she will probably reach Boston today."

A similar item appears in the *Journal* of Nov. 17:

"Holmes' Hole. Passed by 15th Chinese Junk Keying, last from Fall River for Boston in tow of the R. B. Forbes."

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[7]Nov. 11.

[8]Nov. 15.

The *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal* of November 22, records: "The Chinese Junk has arrived at Boston."

The *Newport Mercury* of November 27, quotes from the *Boston Advertiser*:

"The Keying—The proprietors of this vessel were unable to reach her proposed destination on Saturday night[9]. The consequence was that she lay through Sunday, between Charlestown and Warren bridges, exposed to the view of a great number of people, who took advantage of the occasion, and got a pretty fair sight of her *gratis*."

Mr. W. H. Everest of New Haven contributes some interesting items from New York and European papers, in regard to the Keying. According to the *New York Morning Courier*, the Keying arrived at New York on July 12, 1847, 212 days from Canton, with sixty persons on board of whom forty were Chinamen.

John Bull, a London weekly newspaper, in March 1848, stated that the Keying left Canton on Oct. 19, 1846, was off the Cape of Good Hope on March 30, 1847, arrived at St. Helena April 17, sailed April 23, arrived at New York on July 9, left Boston on Feb. 17, 1848, touched at the island of Jersey on March 15 and reached London on March 28.

The *New York Evening Post* of July 12, 1847 said that the Keying was originally built as a war vessel and that "she was an excellent sea boat of about 700 tons, being 150 feet long, 25 feet beam and 12 feet hold." She was built of teak wood, had three masts with lateen sails and was painted white striped with black, with an eye painted on either side of her bow and a spread eagle on her stern. She cost $75,000.

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[9]Nov. 20.

Adam and Eve at Providence

Extract from the diary of Lucius C. Boynton[1]

Communicated by Solon J. Buck, Ph.D.

November 20, [1850]. Yesterday I went on an Excursion to Providence, to see Pratt's picture of the garden of Eden, from Milton. A great crowd of persons were along. Mrs. Cole and Mr. Judson, Miss Day and a Miss Georgia Williams, who has been here at school, were of our company. It was a beautiful day, and with the crowd and the excitement and the good humor of the company, we had a charming trip.

The picture was much more beautiful than I expected. The landscape scenes were charming, and the trees and flowers were natural, and beautiful beyond description. Adam and Eve appeared in three places, in a state of perfect nudity, their skins white and fair as that of persons who wear clothing in our day.

Their appearance was a little stiff and unnatural. They did not seem to be in the enjoyment of that easy, quiet, charmed life, which one would expect such persons would lead, amidst so much beauty and magnificence. The botanical part was interesting, exhibiting some of the most beautiful plants of the Tropical regions[2].

[1]Lucien Cyrus Boynton was born in Vermont about 1810. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1838, after which he taught school for about two years in New Jersey and some four years in Virginia. He then returned to New England, where he read law, and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar in Woodstock, Vermont. After some vicissitudes, he settled down in Uxbridge, Mass., to practice, and he was living there at the time of his trip to Providence, recounted in the extract. Later he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he died. His journal, a voluminous affair, runs from 1835 to 1853 and not only recounts his activities but also records his reactions to various problems, both theological and secular, and discloses a character of unusual interest.

[2]This diary is to be printed in *The American Antiquarian Society Proceedings*.

The following advertisement in regard to Pratt's picture appeared in the *Providence Journal* in November, 1850. :

SPLENDID WORK OF ART

Is now on exhibition at Franklin Hall, Pratt's great Botanical and Poetical Panorama of the Garden of Eden, as described in Milton's Paradise, an immense moving mirror of nature, presenting a vast range of gorgeous scenery, with the most remarkable and beautiful animals, birds, rare and splendid trees, fruits and flowers of every clime. Also, three groups of Adam and Eve, of the natural size, painted in oil colors and highly finished. Doors open every evening at 6½—commence moving at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children half price. There will be an exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. tf o22

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Prof. James B. Hedges Mr. Zenas H. Ellis
Eliot A. Shaw, M.D.

New Publications of Rhode Island Interest

Rhode Island Banks During the Bank Holidays of March 1933, compiled by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, is a volume of 64 pages with a frontispiece illustration of a "one dollar scrip".

The American Genealogist for October 1933 contains some English records relating to Thomas Olney and identifying his wife as Mary, daughter of James Ashton of St. Albans, Herts.

Chester Willard Barrows, a memorial address by James C. Collins, Esq. was issued as an illustrated booklet of 18 pages.

Sergeant John Smith's Diary of 1776, edited by Louise Rau, is a pamphlet of 21 pages reprinted from the Mississ-

ippi Valley Historical Review. Sergeant Smith was a resident of Bristol, R. I.

The *Evening Bulletin* of September 26, 1933 contained an account of Russell Warren, the architect, and his work.

Our Earliest Colonial Settlements by Charles M. Andrews contains a 25 page chapter on *Rhode Island, the Troubled Home of Soul Liberty.*

The Correspondence of Esek Hopkins, has just been published by the Rhode Island Historical Society from the original manuscripts in its library, as a volume of 101 pages with an introduction by William Davis Miller. It is a companion volume to the *Letter Book of Esek Hopkins* which was published by the Society in 1932.

Book Review

Salem in the Seventeenth Century

by James Duncan Phillips, Riverside Press

The principal interest to Rhode Islanders in Mr. Phillips' excellent history of the social and economic life of Salem is the part dealing with the general history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and its heretics. Mr. Phillips, a "dyed in the wool" Massachusetts man, is a historian of the old school, after the manner of Palfrey or Ellis. The Massachusetts magistrates could do no wrong. He deals with Roger Williams, the Quakers, Dr. Child and Randolph at length and vigorously belabours all of them.

With regard to Williams, his stand is very simple. The Massachusetts Puritans came to establish their own form of government and so were perfectly justified in driving out all who differed from them. Roger Williams did differ from them, was a trouble maker and so he was exiled. Now there is no doubt but that Williams was a troublesome fellow and inclined to make mountains out of mole hills, and granting Mr. Phillips' premise, the Theocracy was per-

fectly justified. But Williams was one of the earliest founders of the Bay Colony (he came in 1631) and was certainly as much entitled to have a voice in the principles upon which the Colony was founded as anyone else. He was unhappily in the minority and, according to Mr. Phillips' view, had no right to express his opinions upon religious matters, which differed from those of the majority, not necessarily of the settlers, but of the magistrates. Let us grant this and admit that the majority of the magistrates could banish those who differed from them. Then certainly Massachusetts was not a free Colony nor did its rulers differ in any degree from Archbishop Laud. If Mr. Phillips' premise is sound then the Anglicans of the dominant party in the Church at home were fully justified in their stand regarding the Puritans. But this logical conclusion is one that Mr. Phillips is somewhat loath to admit. He cannot help feeling that Laud's conduct towards his beloved rulers of Massachusetts was not to be justified and savoured of tyranny.

Upon a broader basis, Williams was contending for the great principle, which the world has since recognized, that the civil authorities must not punish a man for his religious beliefs. The great principle of toleration is one that Mr. Phillips fails totally to comprehend. He is blind to the wide humanitarian views of Williams or to the singular kindliness of his spirit that enabled him to return, as in the Pequot War, good for evil, and enabled him to retain the personal friendship of his opponents, who have described him as a "man of a very lovely carriage." Upon a narrow view of the situation, Mr. Phillips may justify his stand but to the broader and more humane view of the situation he is strangely blind. As the *London Times* recently put it in its able review of Dr. Ernst's recent *Life of Williams*, perhaps the Massachusetts authorities were legally justified in his banishment but "along that way persecution lies." Mr. Phillips' statement covers only one side of the question; to the other aspects of the Williams episode he is strangely ignorant or intentionally silent.

With respect to the Quakers he has a better case. The Quakers were fanatics and disturbers of the public peace and the Bay magistrates were justified in restraining them; but the extreme harshness, extending to the death penalty, outran the offence. Certainly the picture of Endicott throwing his skull cap on the Council table and threatening to go back to England if he could not hang Quakers is not a pretty one, nor is that of Norton, tormenting the last moments of Mary Dyer, as she went to execution, an edifying one. Mr. Phillips wisely is silent regarding these little incidents in his defense of the Theocracy.

In his treatment of the Randolph controversy Mr. Phillips turns about face and rejoices in the resistance of the Puritans to the "oppression" of the Crown. The picture of the Theocracy in the role of the champion of liberty is a startling transformation. As a matter of fact it was Charles II, who curbed the insolence of the Bay magistrates and compelled them to show some sort of toleration and mercy. Randolph was no angel, he was a corrupt Restoration politician, but the manner in which he was treated, unwise and stupid to say the least, turned him into a bitter and vindictive enemy of Massachusetts and brought about the final overthrow of the Theocratic tyranny that had lorded it in the Bay Colony for over fifty years.

It is a well known fact that the rulers of Massachusetts by restricting the franchise to church members prevented the great body of people from making their views felt in their government and created anything but a free state. Mr. Phillips' excuse that probably the people did not care anything about the franchise is naïve and somewhat amusing. However, when all is said and done it is stimulating to find so one sided a defender of the Bay magistrates at this late date. Mr. Phillips has presented us with an able and ingenious piece of special pleading and has skillfully suppressed the other side of the question. It makes a fine argument but this is not history.

G. Andrews Moriarty.

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December 1, 1933

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Frank Anthony Cummings, M.D.
Mrs. Frank Anthony Cummings
Prof. S. Foster Damon
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Mrs. Murray S. Danforth
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Miss Louise Diman
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Mr. Louis W. Downes
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Mrs. George E. Downing
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Mr. David Duncan
Mr. Henry A. DuVillard
Miss Margarethe L. Dwight
Miss Anna Jones Dyer
Mr. H. Anthony Dyer
Mr. William Allan Dyer
Mr. Charles G. Easton
Mr. Frederick W. Easton
Mr. Alfred U. Eddy

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Miss Isabel Eddy
Mr. William Holden Eddy
Miss Harriet C. Edmonds
Miss Edith Edwards
Mrs. Seeber Edwards
Mr. Walter Angell Edwards
Mr. James Elgar
Mr. Zenas H. Ellis
Mr. William Ely
Mr. Frank W. Emerson
Mr. Robert S. Emerson
Mr. Ralph C. Estes
Mr. William Wood Estes
Mrs. William Wood Estes
Mr. Charles Owen Ethier
Mr. Royal Bailey Farnum
Mr. Walter F. Farrell
Mrs. Irving Fisher
Mr. Augustus H. Fiske
Mrs. Charles Fletcher
Mr. Elliot Flint
Hon. William S. Flynn
Mrs. Lawrence B. Fogarty
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Mr. Hovey T. Freeman
Mrs. John R. Freeman
Mr. Joseph W. Freeman
Hon. G. Frederick Frost
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Mr. R. Clinton Fuller
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Mr. William Gammell
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Mrs. Louis C. Gerry
Hon. Peter G. Gerry
Mrs. Peter G. Gerry
Mrs. Alice C. Gleeson
Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard
Rabbi Israel M. Goldman
Mr. George T. Gorton
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Mrs. Richard Rathborne Graham
Mrs. A. L. Grant
Mr. Eugene S. Graves
Mrs. Eugene S. Graves
Miss Eleanor B. Green
Gov. Theodore Francis Green
Mr. Edward Aborn Greene
Miss Esther F. Greene
Mr. Thomas C. Greene
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Mr. William B. Greenough
Mr. Russell Grinnell
Mr. E. Tudor Gross
Mrs. Harold J. Gross
Mr. R. F. Haffenreffer
Hon. J. Jerome Hahn
Mr. John W. Haley
Miss Annette Mason Ham
Mrs. Livingston Ham
Mrs. Albert G. Harkness
Mr. Gilbert A. Harrington
Mr. Benjamin P. Harris
Miss Mary A. Harris
Mr. Stephen C. Harris
Mrs. Earl C. Hart
Mr. Everett S. Hartwell
N. Darrell Harvey, M.D.
Prof. William T. Hastings
Mr. William A. Hathaway
Miss Caroline Hazard
Mr. Rowland Hazard
Mr. Thomas G. Hazard, Jr.
Mr. Charles F. Heartman
Mrs. W. E. Heathcote
Prof. James B. Hedges
Mr. Bernon E. Helme
Mr. John Henshaw

Mr. Joseph G. Henshaw
Mr. Robert W. Herrick
Mr. G. Burton Hibbert
Mr. William A. Hill
Mr. Frank L. Hinckley
Mr. William L. Hodgman
Mrs. William L. Hodgman
Mrs. William H. Hoffman
Mrs. John S. Holbrook
Mr. George J. Holden
Mrs. John W. Holton
Mr. Charles A. Horton
Mrs. C. H. Horton
Mr. Frederic W. Howe
Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe
Mr. Wallis E. Howe
Mrs. Richard G. Howland
Mrs. William Erwin Hoy
Mrs. George H. Huddy, Jr.
Mr. Sidney D. Humphrey
Mr. Horatio A. Hunt
Mr. S. Foster Hunt
Mrs. Duncan Hunter
Mr. George Hurley
Mr. Richard A. Hurley
Mr. James Hazen Hyde
Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin
Mr. Norman M. Isham
Miss Mary A. Jack
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Mr. Thomas A. Jenckes
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Mrs. Edward L. Johnson
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Mr. William C. Johnson
Dr. Lewis H. Kalloch
Mr. Francis B. Keeney
Mrs. Ellsworth L. Kelley
Mr. Howard R. Kent
Mr. Charles H. Keyes
Mr. H. Earle Kimball
Eugene P. King, M.D.
Mrs. Eugene P. King
Lucius C. Kingman, M.D.
Mrs. C. Prescott Knight
Mr. C. Prescott Knight, Jr.
Mrs. C. Prescott Knight, Jr.
Mr. Robert L. Knight
Mrs. Robert L. Knight
Mr. Russell W. Knight
Mrs. Webster Knight
Prof. Harry L. Koopman
Mr. John Krawczuk
Mrs. Henry S. Lanpher
Mrs. Dana Lawrence
Mr. George R. Lawton
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Miss Grace F. Leonard
Mrs. Austin T. Levy
Mr. Dexter L. Lewis
Mr. Joseph W. Lewis
Mr. Ferdinand A. Lincoln
Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt
Mr. Charles Warren Lippitt
Mrs. Frances Pomeroy Lippitt
Mr. Gorton T. Lippitt
Hon. Henry F. Lippitt
Mr. Arthur B. Lisle
Mrs. Arthur B. Lisle
Mr. Alden L. Littlefield
Mrs. Alden L. Littlefield
Mr. Charles W. Littlefield
Mr. Ivory Littlefield
Rev. Augustus M. Lord, D.D.
Mr. T. Robley Louttit
Mr. W. Easton Louttit, Jr.
Mr. David B. Lovell, Jr.
Mr. Albert E. Lownes
Mr. Harold C. Lyman
Mr. Richard E. Lyman
Mr. William A. McAuslan
Mrs. William A. McAuslan
Mr. Kenneth D. MacColl
Mr. Norman A. MacColl
Mr. William B. MacColl
Mr. Arthur M. McCrillis
Miss Grace E. Macdonald
Mr. Benjamin M. MacDougall
Mr. Charles B. Mackinney

Mrs. Herbert E. Maine
Mrs. William L. Manchester
Mr. Charles C. Marshall
Mr. Edgar W. Martin
Mrs. John F. Marvel
Mr. Fletcher S. Mason
Mr. Harold Mason
Mr. John H. Mason
Mrs. William B. Mason
Mrs. George S. Mathews
Mr. Archibald C. Matteson
Mr. William L. Mauran
Mrs. William L. Mauran
Mrs. Frank Everitt Maxwell
Mr. Harry V. Mayo
Rev. Charles A. Meader
Mr. W. Granville Meader
Mrs. Charles H. Merriman
Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman
Mr. Harold T. Merriman
Mr. I. B. Merriman
Mrs. I. B. Merriman
Mrs. E. T. H. Metcalf
Mr. G. Pierce Metcalf
Mr. Houghton P. Metcalf
Mrs. I. Harris Metcalf
Hon. Jesse H. Metcalf
Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf
Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf
Mr. William Davis Miller
Mrs. William Davis Miller
Mr. George L. Miner
Hon. Louis Monast
Mr. G. A. Moriarty, Jr.
Mrs. William Robert Morrison
Mrs. Bentley W. Morse
Mr. Jarvis M. Morse
Mr. Edward S. Moulton
Mrs. Edward S. Moulton
William M. Muncy, M.D.
Walter L. Munro, M.D.
Prof. Wilfred H. Munro
Mr. Addison P. Munroe
Mrs. Addison P. Munroe
Mr. Walter M. Murdie
Mrs. James A. Nealey
Mr. George P. Newell
Mr. Louis C. Newman
Mrs. Louis C. Newman
Miss Eliza Taft Newton
Mr. Roger Hale Newton
Mr. Paul C. Nicholson
Mr. Samuel M. Nicholson
Mr. Elmer D. Nickerson
Ira Hart Noyes, M.D.
Miss Mary Olcott
Mrs. Frank F. Olney
Mr. Harald W. Ostby
Mr. Harry C. Owen
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Mr. Edmund H. Parsons
Mr. G. Richmond Parsons
Mrs. G. Richmond Parsons
Miss Mary H. Parsons
Mr. Frederick S. Peck
Mrs. Frederick S. Peck
Mr. Horace M. Peck
Mr. Stephen I. Peck
Mr. William H. Peck
Mr. William T. Peck
Mrs. F. H. Peckham
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Mr. Clarence E. Peirce
Mr. George E. Peirce
Mrs. George E. Peirce
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Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D.D.
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Mr. Clarence E. Sherman
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Joseph Smith, M.D.
Mr. Nathaniel W. Smith
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Mr. Ward E. Smith
Mrs. Whitney Smith
Mr. Sylvester M. Snow
Mr. William A. Spicer
Hon. Ernest L. Sprague
Mrs. James G. Staton
Hon. Charles F. Stearns
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Mr. Oscar Frank Stetson
Mr. Frederick A. Stevens
Miss Maud Lyman Stevens
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Mrs. Edward H. Weeks
Mr. Richard Ward Greene Welling
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Mr. Thomas H. West, Jr.
Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson White
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Mr. Roy F. Whitney
Mr. Frederick Bernays Wiener
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Mr. Percy J. Wilson
Mr. William A. Wing
Mr. Wilson G. Wing
Mrs. George P. Winship
Mrs. C. Howard Wood
Rev. William Worthington
Mr. Carlos G. Wright
Mr. Nathan M. Wright
Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth
Mr. Frederick W. York

The Minutes of the Westconnaug Purchase

Transcribed by THEODORE G. FOSTER

(*Continued from vol. XXVI, page 98*)

By Virtue of the above Precept the Proprietors whose Names are underwritten met and Chose . . . . . Capt. Benjamin Ellery Moderator And appointed Col Sylvester Richmond Zuriel Waterman and William Wanton a Committee to inspect the Plat[18] that Col Daniel Abbot presented and adjourned to July 3d at Eight in the Morning

July the 3d 1734 According to Adjournment the Proprietors underwritten met . . . . . Voted that Capt Thomas Harris have a piece of Land about Thirteen Acres adjoining on Nicholas Harris and Samuel Winsor it being in Line of Lawrince Springer

Half Share Head Lot not laid out to him said Springer on the Colony Line . . .

[18]The original of this plat is in the office of the Town Clerk of Foster. There is a copy in the R. I. H. S. Library, R. I. Atlas XIII, pages 1-4.

The Committee then returned with the Plat and reported that there was little or no Difference between this and that of the First Division Second Division as to Quantity of Land

Voted that said Plat is received. which Plat bears Date July the Second 1734 and is called Col Abbots Second Plat

Voted that Col. Abbots Acc^{t} of £31 . . 0 . be allowed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£31 . . 10
Voted that Capt. Thomas Harris Acc^{t} of £10 . . 10 be allowed	10 . . 10
Voted that Thomas Parkers Acc^{t} of £9 . . 6 . . be allowed - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 . . 6
Voted that Tho^{s} Angell Acc^{t} of £8 . . 14 be allowed	8 . . 14
Voted that Ishmall Spinks Ac^{t} of £12 . . 0 be allowed	12
Voted that James Shertons Acc^{t} be allowed	6
The Account brought from the other Side	£72 . . 6
Voted that Joseph Knight Account be allowed . . .	8 . . 9
Voted that Zachariah Rhodes Acc^{t} of Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings be allowed deducting Six Pounds	11 . . 10
Voted that Major James Brown Acc^{t} be allowed	6
Voted that Cap^{t} Benj^{a} Ellerys Acc^{t} be allowed . .	4
Voted that Major Job Greenes Account be allowed for Service	6
Voted that Ishmall Spinks Acc^{t} of Twenty one be allowed deducting Six Pounds Ten Shillings	15
	£123.5

Voted that Zuriel Waterman demand the original Agreement between Providence and Westquanaug and forthwith to put the same on Record in the Town Clerks office in

Providence and also to put it on Record in Scituate in the Town Clerks office and that said Waterman be allowed Twenty Shillings for his Trouble.

Voted that the Four Parcels of Land that appear to be undivided in Col°. Abbots Plat dated July 2d 1734 Quantity /viz/ 451 Acres 263 D°. 62 D°. 284 D°. to be sold forthwith to the highest bidder there

And that the Clerk of the Proprietors Major Greene give Deeds for the same taking Bonds in his own Name for the use of the Proprietors

Voted that William Wanton Junr Sell the undivided Land above to the highest Bidder forthwith among the Proprietors and their Representatives now convened which accordingly was done and
Joseph Rhodes bought 263
Nicholas Carr bought 284 said Rhodes to give one Hundred and Three pounds and said Carr to give One Hundred and Ten pounds Major Job Greene bought 451 . for one Hundred and Sixty Nine pounds——Col° Sylvester Richmond 62 for Twenty Two pounds . . . . .

For as much as Major Job Greene has purchased 451. It is Voted that Capt Benjamin Ellery Give a Deed to said Greene of said Purchase taking a Bond in his own Name for the use of the Proprietors . . .

Voted that there be Two Plats drawn by Zuriel Waterman from Col°. Abbots Plat date July 2d. 1734 and one of them to be lodged at Newport and one in Providence and the Original in Scituate and all to be recorded in each Town Clerks office . . . . Mr Zuriel Waterman to see the original Recorded in Scituate That at Newport by Benjamin Ellery and That at Providence by said Waterman and the whole to be paid by the Clerk of the Proprietors as soon as he shall receive the Money for the undivided Land sold to Joseph Rhodes Nicholas Carr Major Job Greene Col° Sylvester Richmond

Dr The Proprietors of Westquanaug . . .		Contra Credit	
To Sundry Accounts	£123 . 5 .	By Lands Sold Joseph Rhodes	£103.0
To Zuriel Waterman	1 . . 0	By Dº to Nich. Carr . .	110.0
To Zuriel Waterman for Platts	5 . .	By Dº Major Job Green	169.
To Deeds at	16	By Dº Colº Richmond .	22
	130 . . 1		£404
Due to the Proprietors	273 . . 19		
	£404 . . 0		

Voted that Zuriel Waterman be paid by the Clerk Five pounds for the Drawing and Compleating the Two Plats

Voted that the Clerk pay to all whole Share man in proportionable part of the Money which the undivided Land sold for as soon as the Money comes into his Hands others in in Proportion

Voted that there be a Book bought at the Charge of the Proprietors to transcribe these Records as the Clerk shall think proper

Voted that what has passed shall be binding to all the Proprietors their Heirs and Assigns forever

Voted that the former Committee be still a Committee till further orders also the clerk

Voted that this Meeting be dissolved and it is hereby

pr Order Job Greene Clerk

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Westquanaug Purchase held by Adjournment at the House of Jeremish Angell Esq in Scituate on the First Monday in April which is on the Second Day of said Month A D 1770

Thomas Hill Moderator

Whereas at a Meeting of the above said Proprietors held at the House of Mr. Peter Cooke in Scituate on the First Tuesday of November last it was votd and orderd that the Clerk should make a New Book and transcribe in the Original Records of the Westquanaug Purchase - - - They being of long Standing and some what worne

____Therefor the Clerk according to order hath transcribed the same and they being read and examined at the aforesaid Meeting on the Second Day of April A D 1770 and found to be a true Transcript of the Original Records of the aforesaid Purchase

Therefore Voted that the aforesaid Transcript Records is Received and accepted of by the aforesaid Proprietors to be valid and of equal force with the original. - And this is the same transcribed Book as aforesaid

Test Thomas Brown Proprietors Clerk

The above preceeding Eleven Pages contain a true Copy from M^{r} Thomas Browns Transcript of the Records of the Proprietors of the Westquanaug Purchase as certified by him . . . . Copied by Me into this Book Since Saturday Morning Last when I began this Copy and finished it on Monday Afternoon November 8th A D 1813 . . Mr Fleet Brown Son of the above namd Thomas Brown who is now the Clerk of the Proprietors Lent the said Records to Me . . . . . Said Fleet Brown being Grandson of Major James Brown Who was appointed one of the New Committee July 14th 1715 . . . Mr Fleet Brown informs that his Grand Father married Three Times to Judith Fleet to Katherine Greene and [19]

Mr Fleet Brown passed a considerable part of this afternoon with Me, at my House, in Foster . . . being present when Mr James Durfey called and informed of the Death of Mr Amos Hammond in the 78th Year of his Age one of my Neighbours who died yesterday a worthy Industrious Man . . . This is Written a Little before the Setting of the Sun Monday Afternoon November 8th 1813

pr Theodore Foster . . . . .

At a Meeting of the Proprietors and Owners of the Lands in the Westquanaug Purchase so called at the House

[19]The third name was left out by Mr. Foster.

of Peter Cooke Innholder in Scituate within said Purchase on the 24th Day of October A D 1768 . . By Virtue of a Warrant at the Request of Sundry of the Proprietors of the Purchase aforesaid Signed by Thomas Hill of Scituate abovesaid Esq . . said Warrant is Dated Octo. 4. 1768

Thomas Hill Chosen Moderator of this Meeting

Thomas Brown chosen Proprietors Clerk and engaged

Voted that the Clerk keep the Original Records of said Proprietors and is hereby empowered to give authenticate copies thereof under his Hand

Voted that the Clerk give Notes in the Providence Gazette[20] Three Weeks before the First Monday in April next. . . That the Proprietors choose a Committee & Surveyor for said Purchase and to transact any other necessary Matters relative to said Purchase

Voted that the aforesaid Meeting be adjourned to the First Monday in April next at the House of Jeremiah Angell Esq in said Scituate at Ten oClock on said Day

Thomas Brown Proprietors Clerk

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Westquanaug Purchase held by Adjournment at the Hous of Jeremiah Angell Esq on the First Monday of April A D 1769

Thomas Hill chosen Moderator

Voted that Capt Andrew Angell be a Surveyor for said Purchase

Voted that Capt Christopher Relp Thomas Hill Esq and Mr Peter Cook be a committee for said Purchase

Voted that the original Warrant for having a Proprietors Meeting be put upon Record in the Proprietors Clerks Office

Voted by this Meeting that as the original Plat of the Westquanaug Purchase was not accepted by the original Proprietors to allow any of the Original Bounds made by the Surveyors and Committee of said Purchase____ But

[20]This advertisement appeared in the *Providence Gazette* of March 11, 18, and 25, 1769.

the true intent and Meaning of the Original Plat was and is to establish the Original Bounds made in said Purchase . . . . .

Voted that this Meeting do and has acepted of the Plat aforesaid in the Manner and Form above described

Test Thomas Brown Proprietors Clerk

Voted that the original Plat be requested out of the Possession of Gidion Harris Esq and delivered to Capt Thomas Relph and Mr Peter Cooke who are chosen a Committee to receive the same and deliver in to Thomas Brown Clerk of Said Purchase

By a Vote of this Meeting the said Meeting adjourned to the First Tuesday in Nov: next at the Hous of Mr Peter Cook Innholder in Scituate in said Purchase at Twelve °Clock in said Day

Test Thomas Brown Proprietors Clerk

L S. Whereas a Request hath been made to Me the Subscriber by William Rhodes Benjamin Wright Thomas Relph Robert Potter James Thornton and Sundry others of the Proprietors and owners of the Westquanaug Purchase (so called) that a Warrant be issued to Notify the Proprietors and Owners of said Purchase to meet together at the Dwelling House of Mr Peter Cook Innholder at Ten °Clock in the Forenoon of Said Day:

Providence to wit . To the Town Serjeant or others of the Constables in the Town of Scituate in the County of Providence . . . .

Greeting

You are hereby in his Majestys Name George the Third King of Great Britain &c required to warn and give timely Notice to all the Proprietors and owners of the Westquanaug Purchase (so called) That they meet at the

Dwelling House of Mr Peter Cook Innholder in Scituate in said Purchase abovesaid on Monday this Twenty fourth Day of this Instant October at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon in said Day then and there to make Choice of a Clerk for the Proprietors and Owners of the Purchase of abovesaid and also to take into Consideration the Dispute and Disagreement there is between the Bounds of the Lots and the Plat of the Purchase abovesaid and like wise to act and transact such other Business as shall be by them thought needful Hereof fail not but true Return make with your Doings there or given at the time & place abovesaid Given under my Hand & Seal at Scituate aforesaid the Fourth Day of October in the Eighth Year of the Said Majestys Reign A D 1768

Thomas Hill Justice of the Peace

Pursuant to the above Warrant I have give timely Notice to the above Proprietors as Witness my Hand this 24th Day of October A D 1768

pr Josiah Herrinton Constable

Officer Fees [illegible] at Seven Shillings
May the 24th 1769 The above and foregoing Warrant is a true copy of the Original

Test Thomas Brown Proprietors Clerk

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Westquanaug Purchase held by adjournment at the House of Peter Cook Innholder in Scituate in said Purchase on the First Tuesday of November A D 1769 . .

Thomas Hill Moderator

Charles Harris Esq is chosen Surveyor in said Purchase in the Room of Capt Andrew Angell who refused and also the former Committee are continued

Voted that the Clerk transcribe the original Records in said Purchase in a Book suitable for the same which he is to deliver to the next Proprietors Meeting for their Approbation . .

This Meeting is adjournd to Jeremiah Angells Esq in Scituate on the First Monday in April next at 12 °Clock in said Day

per Order Thomas Brown Proprietors clerk

At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Westquanaug Purchase held by adjournment at the House of Jeremiah Angell Esq in Scituate on the First Monday in April on the Second Day of said Month A D 1770.

Thomas Hill Moderator

Whereas at a Meeting of said Proprietors held at the House of Peter Cooke in Scituate on the First Tuesday in November it was votd and orderd that the Clerk should make a New Book and transcribe the original Records of the Westquanaug Purchase they being of a long Standing and Some worn therefore the Clerk according to order hath transcribed the same and they being read and examined at the above said Meeting on the Second Day of April A D 1770 are found to be a true Transcript of the original Records of said Purchase Therefore Voted that the aforesaid Transcribed Record is received and accepted by the aforesaid Proprietors to be valid and of equal Form with the Original

Voted that Mr William West and Thomas Hill Esq or either of them be a Committee to enquire after the Thirteen Papers mentiond in the Original Records of said Purchase and receive the same and deliver them to the Proprietors of the aforesaid Purchase———————

This Meeting is adjourned to the First Monday in October next which is on the First Day of said Month at 10 °Clock in the Forenoon in said Day at the House of Capt Peter Cook in Scituate in said Purchase

Test Thos Brown Proprietors Clerk

Just issued, 1933

The CORRESPONDENCE *of* ESEK HOPKINS

First Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy

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